NOTES FROM LONDON.

POLITICAL, PERSONAL, LITERARY.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, November 2.

Conservative politicians have for some time past been spreading a statement that the Fourth Party is broken up, and that its leader, Lord Randolph Churchill, has returned into the regular Tory fold The terms of the agreement between Lord Randolph and Sir Stafford Northcote have never been made public, but it has been hinted that the troublesome mutineer who has heretofore sat on the front bench below the gangway is henceforth to sit on the front bench above the gangway. No doubt the change would signify something. It would imply the recognition of Lord Randolph by the chiefs of his party as one of themselves. It might be taken to mean that he would have a seat in the next Conserv ative Cabinet. But the question would remain whether meantime he was to acquiesce in the nomi nal leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote.

Not much light is thrown on this difficult question by the first letter which Lord Randolph sends to the papers this week. The letter deals with the question which the Leeds Conference did its best to make the main question of the day, county franchise. The leader, or ex-leader as the case may be, of the Fourth Party declares, as might be expected. against g.ving the vote to the agricultural laborers. But he declares also his belief that the time has come for a measure of redistribution of seats and rearrangement of borough boundaries,-a measure that will remove existing anomalies without cre ating new ones; and so on. This proposal might seem to square well enough with Lord Salisbury's at Reading, the more so as Lord Randolph thinks such a measure would be the proper work of a Conservative statesman. But then he adds:

I own that I am, like yourself, surprised and concerned at the silence of the leaders of the Conservative party on this vital question—a silence which, it prolonged, might give our opponents cause to exclaim either that they did not know their own minds, or that they were waiting to see on which side the wind is likely to blow; and each of the attitudes would be highly improper and most deplorable.

This surely does not read as if Lord Randolph Churchill had relapsed into the good little boy which good Conservatives are trying to believe him to be. But a second letter has since appeared in auswer to an inquiry by a student of the University of Edinburgh whether he and his friends can conscientiously vote for Sir Stafford Northcote as Lord Rector of the University, " as they feel that he does not quite adequately represent the Conservative party." To this ingenuous interrogatory Lord Randolph replies with heroic energy. "If," he says, Sir Stafford Northcote does not represent the Conservative party as adequately as it is possible for any human being to do, I am at a loss to know who is his superior in that respect." And then follows this first-class character:

this first-class character:

Sir Stafford Northcote leads the Opposition in the House of Commons; he has devoted more-than a quarter of a century to Parliamentary labors; in that time has sacrificed all his energies and much of his health to the maintenance and diffusion of sound political doctrine, and among modern public men possesses the unique, the unprecedented qualification of being respected and eulogized as much by his energopents as by his friends. tion of being respected and e opponents as by his friends.

That is emphatic enough; perhaps too emphatic so emphatic and with such a turn of phrase as to be open to the suspicion of slight irony, or more than slight. Yet The Times, where I seem now to recollect having seen the first proclamation of the disintegration of the Fourth Party, is content to consider it serious, and on the strength of of it repeats that the organization of which Lord Randolph was the chief has come to a happy ending.

Now as the Fourth Party never consisted of more than four members, you may not think the question of its life or death a grave matter. But the Conservatives think so, and perhaps the Liberals. Moreover, the dearth of really serious subjects in the domestic politics of England is remarkable. There has been a whole week of speech-making, and out of the columns of reports which fill the papers not more than one or two important contributions to the discussion of any serious subject can possibly be collected.

Undoubtedly the most important of all is the second speech of Lord Salisbury at Reading. That speech is a definite response to the perhaps indiscreet challenge of the Leeds Conference and of its president, Mr. John Morley. It was the purpose of that Conference to give precedence to the new Reform bill over the other important measures of London and County Government to which the Ministry stand pledged. Mr. John Morley, whose view of current affairs is, with all his ability, sometimes bookish and theoretic, urged, first, that the new Reform bill should be cut into halves, and, secondly, that the half of it which he wants passed ne extension of the franchise pure and simple -should be sent again and again to the Lords as often as they chose to reject it. To this Lord Salis-bury answers that the House of Peers will insist on having the whole scheme of the proposed remodelling of the Constitution before them, and not a part of it; that they will refuse to sanction any one fragment of it until a complete disclosure of the whole shall have been made; and that they are perfeetly ready to go to the country on that issue.

That is an open, a frank statement, and a very plausible one. It is well calculated to strengthen the already strong party in the Ministry which is for putting off the Franchise bill till year after next. If Lord Salisbury perseveres, and if he has the support, as on this question he probably will, of the Conservative majority in the Lords, there can be little doubt of the result. What he wants, and what the whole Tory party want, and what I think they can get, is one more election on the old regis ter. And I confess I think they are more likely to appeal to the country successfully on the ground now indicated by Lord Salisbury, than if they sim ply rejected on its merits a proposal including both the extension of the franchise and the measure of redistribution which everybody agrees must ultimately accompany it.

Of the other speeches of the week not much need be said. Sir Henry James's was largely devoted to promise. The series of studied harangues which Sir Charles Dilke pronounced before large and cordial audiences in Glasgow and Paisley were able as well as laborious, and are applauded by the London press not less loudly than by these who heard them. If any inference can be drawn from them it is in favor of the theory that County Boards and a London Municipality bill are to make part of the Ministerial programme this session. But there is an unreality about all this talk on the Liberal side. Its importance, save to the orators themselves, is but momentary. What people are waiting to hear is the authoritative declaration of policy from the lips of Mr. Gladstone which may be expected at the Guildhall a week from to-day.

The situation in London might, in fact, be summed up with the remark which I heard yesterday from a man whose position would insure his knowing anything and everything that was going on either in the political or social world. "I never," he said, "knew an October in London when there were so many people and so; little news."

. The cable has brought us a summary of Mr. Matthew Arnold's first lecture with, I suppose, a some what crude account of his distrust and disparage ment of democracy. Nothing could be more characteristic of Mr. Arnold than his preference for minorities, or, in his own word, remnants; a preference which he shares with most thinkers. But one of his own authorities may nevertheless be quoted against him-a man out of whose writings and speeches Mr. Arnold himself not long ago collected a volume relating to that Irish question of which he takes a view so currously sentimental. It was Burke, no champion of democracy, who said: "Whenever the people have a feeling, they commonly are in the right: they sometimes mistake the physician." Mr. Arnold's dislike of the American physician, if he takes the machine politician as a sample, is perintelligible, nor is the machine politician much better here than with you. But it is not necessary to confound physician and patient.

I copy from a provincial paper the following para-

The gentleman who describes in The Standard dis-patch from New-York Mr. Irving's first appearance is likely to be the object of friendly attention in america. Ee is evidently much discontented with the actor's tripumb, which seems to have taken him

by surprise, so he vents his spleen on the audience.
"The audience cannot be described as splendid, but
it was representative to a rare degree of whatever
culture and beauty New-York can boost." This
amiable little sneer will be much appreciated by the
Americans, and I expect to hear that the writer has
been cutertained at a banquet.
Well it is always such an advantage to know

Well, it is always such an advantage to know when you are sneered at. If you had not been told by this sharp-eared Englishman, you might never have known that the culture and beauty of New-York are not splendid.

The volume of "Art and Letters" for 1883 (Rem ington & Co.) is adorned with an etching by Rajon of Peter de Hooghe's "Court of a Dutch House," picture now hanging in the National Gallery During its second year this periodical has kept up the standard of various excellence which made it from the start so remarkable a shilling's worth. On ancient and modern art, the art of Pompeii, of Michael Angelo, of Franz Hals, of Corot, of Gavarni, Mr. Comyns Carr or his staff have something to say which is well and carefully said. Decorative art is discussed and illustrated at length in a series of articles on South Kensington and in a monograph on the Fan, which will be found of interest not to those gentler beings only for whom so much delicate art has been applied to this special object. The illustrations are throughout of a high order of ex-

"Dust of Gold" is the sub-title of the new number Letter 91st) of "Fors Clavigera," and the subject of it is the beauty of women; with an answer by Mr. Ruskin, in his own manner, to the question, What are plain girls to do † Correspondents (young ones have complained to him that he attaches too much importance to beauty in women. He answers that he does not, and that if he does, so do The privilege of seeing beauty, declares, is quite as rare a one as of possessing it, and far more fatally misused. In fiction, beauty is always permanent ;above all, in the pages of the periodical which est represents, as a whole, the public mind of England." This periodical is, or was, Punch, where all nice girls are represented as pretty, first by Leech and then by Du Maurier. To Du Maurier, I will add, on my own account, and to Tenniel, this representative of the public mind of England owes a very great part of its present popularity; Mr. Lucy with his pen coming next after these two artists with their different, but each in its way admirable pencils. With his usual, or perhaps less than his usual, discursiveness, Mr. Ruskin proceeds to re-lay down the law as to true love, on which he said much in the last number. It is now declared to be his opinion that "true love is inconsistent with railways, with joint-stock banks, with the landed interest, with Parliamentary interest, with grousehooting, with lawn-tennis, with monthly magazines, spring fashions and Christmas cards." suppose, with anything else which comes within the wide range of Mr. Ruskin's countless antipathies.

OBITUARY. SOJOURNER TRUTH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 .- A dispatch to The Journal from Battle Creek, Mich., says: "Sojourner Truth the colored lecturer and sibyl, died here this morning at the age of 108 years."

Sojourner Truth, as she called herself, was born a slave n Ulster County, N. Y., and until she gained her free iom was known by the name of Isabella. When she was nine years old she was sold on the auction block with a lot of sheep, she and the sheep bringing \$104. She was owned by Colonel Ardinburgh, but in 1827 she was emancipated. Her life as a slave was a hard one, her abor being almost endless, and she was under no im proving influences. She never learned to read or write At an early age she experienced religion, and, as moscolored people do, she became very enthuslastic over it never missing an opportualty to attend a camp-meeting By her lectures in various parts of the country of slavery, temperance and other topics, and her services as a hospital nurse during the war, she gained much no toriety, but she ever sought to do conscientiously what she considered to be her work, and did not seek the my plause of her fellow-beings. Previous to the war So arner held a series of meetings in Northern Ohio. Si sometimes made strong points in her speeches which she knew would hit hard those who apologized for slavery. At the close of one of these meetings a man came up to her and said: "Oid woman, do you think that your talk about slavery does any good! Do you suppose people care for what you say! Why, I don! care any more for your talk than I do for the bite of a flea!" "Perhaps not," Sojourner said: "but, the Lord willing. I'll keep you scratching!" Some years ago Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote what is known as Sojourner Truth's "Book of Life," a volume that had an extensive sale among anti-slavery people. In 1876 this book was unlarged and reprinted at the expense of Mrs. Francis W. Titta, of Baitle-Creek, Mich., where Sojourner lived for many years. In Sojourner's estimation Abunham Lincoln was the "foremest man of all this world," and in October, 1864, she went from Michigan to the White House to see him." I said to him, "I said to him," It quote her own words, "Mr. President, when you first took your seat I feared you would be torn to pieces for I likened you to Daniel who was thrown into the lious den; and if the lious did not tear you into pieces, I knew it would be food that would save you! And I said to myself, if He spared you! I would come and see you myself before your term of office was out; and He has done so, and here I am to see you. Mr. Lincoln congratulated me on my having been spared. I told him that I thought he was the best President that had ever lived, as he emancipated the slaves. He showed me several ulee presents of his; and before I went away he wrote in my 'Book of Life,' in a big, bold hand, and with the same fingers that signed the death-warrant of sinvery: 'For Aunty Sojourner Truth. Oct. 29, 1864. A. Lincoln." During the last few years she had been very feeble at times, and during the summer of 1876 the report that she was dead was sent out from her Michigan home. knew would hit hard those who apologized for slavery

CAPTAIN R. A. BAYLEY.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Captain R. A. Bay loy, of Newburyport, Mass., who has been in the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department for the past for teen years, died to-day. He has written a history of United States loans, and was engaged in preparing a statement of the expenditures on river and harbor im-provements, together with public buildings and light houses, called for by the last Congress.

IMPRISONED FOR EXPOSING A RING. DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS OF SUSSEX COUNTY SEEK-

ING REVENGE.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 26 .- A decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey affirming the judgment of the Sussex County Court in the Gibbs and Stanton libel suits. An application has been made to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and unless it revokes the sentence the two editors will be remanded to State Prison to serve the remainder of their term. These libel cases are the outgrowth of an exposure of the Sussex County ring, a Democratic organization, in 1879, by The Deckertown Independent. In 1876 \$60,000 of bonds were issued to pay debts contracted by this ring during the time it had been in power. In 1879 anti-ring Freeholders were elected. They appropriated only \$35,000 a year for expenses, and not only paid all running expenses but the interest on the \$60,000 bonds, a bond of \$3,000, and at the end of the year had \$7,000 in the treasury. In 1880 ring men again got control and the expenses went back

At that time Jacob L. Swayze, owner of The Decker-At that time Jacob L. Swayze, owner of The Decker-town Independent, the leading county paper, printed a atrong letter denouncing the ring. A jury found an in-diction of the state of the property of the collisis, Messrs, Gibbs and Stanton. Mr. Swayze died and Gibbs and Stanton were advised to plead guilty, which they did, supposing that they would be fined a few dollars and dis-charged, instead of which they were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. They were afterward temporarily released. Since then the ring rule has been overthrown, partly, and now the effort 3s being made to send the men-back to prison.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 17 .- Some of the interior apers declare that a civil strife is imminent in Colombia and that Wilches is determined to make himself President in the event of Congress in February declaring Dr. Namez to have been elected.

Slight earthquakes were felt all over the Isthmus on November 13. Cn October 25 and 28 sharp shocks were felt at all the villages in the Darien.
Louis Cuenot, commissary in chief of the Canal Com-

pany, died of yellow fever on November 12. Engineers are at work surveying the line for the railroad from La Libertad to San Salvador, which is about to be constructed by English capitalists under a con General Joaquin Zavala the Minister from Nicaragua

is in Salvador, endeavoring to persuade that Government to join in guaranteeing the 3 per cent on the capital required for the Nicaragua Canal. Unless this is given it is believed the present promoters will abandon the is believed the present product, the Montero party scheme.

Arequips was surrendered quietly, the Montero party having been previously driven off by the troops. President Yglesias has just tssued a decree declaring all the official acts of the Arequips Government as null and void from January I. an ordinance particularly aimed at the legality of the Arequipa Congress of July last.

The latest dude story is that a farmer saw a couple of these agonizing specimens on the street and exclaimed: "Goshi what titings we see when we don't gave a gun."—[Troy Times.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PERILS OF THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS THE RAGING STUMP-TAILED RABBIT SEEKING WHOM HE MAY DEVOUR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: As I see in the papers the annual (and I presume perennial) accounts of flerce encounters with bears, deer and other animals in the Adirondack wilderness. I would like to add my tribute to these items of information and unbelief. I do this the more readily and frankly because my experience proves the dangered character of an animal hitherto considered harmless.

Not long ago I was returning to camp late in the after oon alone, after a fairly successful day's hunting. I had killed three deer and a large she-bear. This game I had on one shoulder, while with the other hand I carried my gun and led the two cubs of the bear. I was burrying across the carry (which, I may add, was the leading on from "Bottle Pond" to "Queen Lake") when I was startled by a loud crackling in the underbrush just ahead of me. I stopped promptly, not from fear, but curiosity, when there sprang into the traff in front of me a large rabbit of the cauda stumpta species. He had subtless been attracted by the smell of blood from the game I carried. The uncommon keepness of the animal's scent is shown by the fact that I had used only a Winchester rifle and the game bled very little. The prey of a New-York sportsman, who uses buckshot on mint and enipe, would have been like an itinerant slaughter-house and drawn beasts of prey from a whole township. But this is by the way. The rabbit showed no disposition to spring upon me at once, but stood crouching in the path, shing his sides with his tail and emitting sharp glances from his pink eyes. I knew, because I had been told so by guides, that a bear, deer or cat would attack a mar from his pink eyes. I knew, because I had been told so by guides, that a bear, deer or cut would attack a man and eat him without saying grace; but no guide had ever been full enough to warn me of a rabbit. However, precedents are of little value in emergencies, and I endeavored hastily to drop my gume and raise my rife. I had hardly moved a finger before the low growls of the rabbit bade me desist. What was I to do! It was getting late. Through an opening in the trees I could see the hills crowned with color, the valleys veiled in shadow, and the whole great earth growing quiet with the hush of the coming night. The only path to camp was over the dead body of the rabbit. If I dropped my game and ran back, he would have devoured it all before morning and no one would believe I had killed it (it being well established in the Adtrondacks that the only man who tells the truth is he who says mething. Various thoughts passed through my mind, as I, held my wild enemy at bay with the traditional power of the human eye. Life, with its memories and dreaus; death, with its mystery, the joy of combat, the shame of defeat—these thoughts joined with the craving for a delayed supper fired me with the bravery of despair. I sprang flercely at the fore; but he was too quick for me. At one bound he cleared my head, his car just grazing my rifle and taking the sight and hammer clean off. He landed plump in the mouth of one of the cubs who had climbed a tree to get out of danger. Surprised at the suddenness and size of the mouthful, before the cub could recover himself or realize the desperate character; of his assablant, he had swallowed the rabbit whole. At this happy escape from a frightful death, in gratitude I loosed the cub, and leaving him the largest deer-carcass to make out his meal, thurried into camp. I have told this tale without any of the usual attempts at embellishment. Its truth alone gives it uniqueness and interest.

at embellishment. Its truth alone gives it uniqueness and interest.

I have tramped these woods for fifteen years. Winter and summer I have been in their deep, hidden places. I have never seen a bear or wildoot that would not run at sight of man. I have caught fawns with my hands, graceful, 'imid creatures, after their mother had been hunted to the death by hounds more savage and relentiess than wolves. I confess, I look for the time when the finer instincts of humanity, the true sportsman spirit, will forbid thektiling of deer in front of dogs. Then will hunting assume some of its primitive poetry and charm; the sight of a deer will be a common one a 'ang these poats of wondrous beauty; and the slaying ... one be a teat of skill and marksmanship, not a revolting slaugher.

Camp Prosit, Nov. 8, 1883.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS AND VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

THE PARTY'S EXCUSE FOR A CHANGE OF BASE. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have been a subscriber to and a regular reader of THE TRIBUNE for several years. The ability with which it is conducted has always challenged my ad miration, and I have often regretted that where ther was so much of real ability there should be, as it seems to me, so much of prejudice against the South, and such a persistent determination not to understand the "South ern problem"—If I may use the expression. If experience had not taught me that "fhe unexpected is that which is always happening," I should have been greatly surprised at the following paragraph in the "Topics of the Week," contained in your Weekly issue of Novem-

Are all Democratic promises made to be broken! Here is more evidence going to show that they are. Before the recent elections the Bourbons in Virginia could hardly find words to express the horror that they felt for the repuditation views of the Beadqueters. If Senator Mahone and his triends were defeated, they said, Virginia would once more act in good faith toward her creditors. The Readjuster defeat is not yet a week old; but the Bourbons are already arguing that they certainly cannot be expected to act in opposition to a financial policy twice approved by the voters of the State.

The article starts out with charging bad faith upon the Democrats of Virginia, and says, "before the recent elections," etc. You surely cannot be unmindful of the fact that the last declaration from the party " before the ecent elections " was made by the convention which as sembled in Lynchburg in July, 1883, and unless they are arguing" differently now from what they declared then, certainly they are not guilty of bad faith so far as the "recent elections" are concerned. The Convention declared that the Democratic party of Virginia recognized and accepted as final the settlement of the debt of Vir. ginia, as fixed by the Riddleberger bill. This is exactly what they are "arguing" now-no more and no less. And this is the same bill that it was two years ago, when it was passed by a Readjuster Legislature (elected by 80,000 Readjuster Republicans and 30,000 Re adjuster Democrats) and approved by the Republican press of the whole country—including THE TRIBUNE—and a Republican President. I say "approved " because the Republican press-including THE TRIBUNE-was constantly speaking words of encouragement to the Rendjusters and never a word of sympathy to the Debt-paying Demo crats, and a Republican President gave into the hands of William Mahone, the leader of the Readjuster party, as a means by which the power of that party might be strengthened in this State, the entire Federal patronage of this State, just as absolutely as one man can give to another a knife.

But if it should be said that there were other question

besides the debt that were issues, my reply is that if there

But if it should be said that there were other questions besides the debt that were issues, my reply is that if there had been no debt to readjust there could, of course, have been no Readjuster party in Virginia.

Then why is it that a measure so highly approved when it was adopted as the keynote and cornerstone of one political party, should become "a stone of stambling and a rock of offence" so soon as it is accepted by another political party. The Republicans in this State, and those out of it, have made it impossible for Virginia to "act in good faith toward her creditors," and there has been no "recent" declaration by the "Hourbous"—as you are pleased to term the Democrats—that she would.

For four years the South struggled heroically against principles which she honestly thought were wrong and unjust. But Northern Democrats and Northern Republicans joined hands against us, while kurope not only spoke words of encouragement to the North but gave to her imsterial aid and assistance, till at length the South was forced to yield "to overwholming numbers and resources." She now recognizes, and accepts in good faith, those principles which she poured out blood and treasure to oppose, and has piedged herself not to oppose, those principles again. The Northern Democrats have accepted in good faith the piedge thus made and have joined hands with the South to advance those principles which will bring the greatest good to the greatest number—as we view the subject. The Debt-paying Democrats of Virginia for four years struggled not less manfully against a measure which in their heart of hearts they thought was wrong and unjust, but Readjuster Republicans and Respublican President not only spoke words of encouragement and symjathy to the Rendjusters, but gave them material aid and assistance. At length, borne down by "overwhelming numbers and resources," the Debt-paying Democrats determined to recognize and accept as limit at measure which they had opposed for four years; and this they have done in good faith.

At length, borne down by "overwhelming numbers and resources," the Debt-paying Democrats determined to recognize and accept as final a measure which they had opposed for four years; and this they have done in good faith. And now that this matter is settled, the Debt-paying Democrats and the Readjuster Democrats determined last July to Join hands again and work together for their common interests.

And now in conclusion permit me to say that the spirit that would prompt the reopening of the debt question in Virginia would with equal propriety suggest the reopening of the issues of 1861. We would be "Bourbons" in deed if we have failed to learn from the experience of the past four years that the Republishens of the country have made it impossible for Virginia to "act in good faith toward her creditors," if by that expression is meant the payment of the debt as ascertained by the McCulloch bill—And the man who hasa't learned that the Democratic party of this State is done with the debt question so far as lexislation is concerned must be a "Bourbons" of the "Bourbons." "If this be treason make the most of it."

W. Sydnor. Hanorer Co., Va., Nov. 20, 1883.

ELECTION-SEASON SCHOOLS OF CRIME.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It is no difficult matter to find out where hundreds of our city criminals take their first lessons in crime. Preparation for the election-night boufires and general racket is the training school for boys in the arts of sneak-thieving, burglary and cracksmanship For a month before election all unguarded property that is portable and combustible is considered legitimate plunder. Regularly organized gauge of boys patrol the streets daily and carry off everything that will make fuel for the election bon-fires. The Saturdays of October are red-letter days in this business. Gangs of boys follow the ash-carts, and the emptied barrel or box hardly ouches the ground before it is seized, swung upon the head of a boy and hurried around the corner.

The writer, in going four blocks at 10 o'clock to the morning, saw tour troops of boys scouring Lexington and Fourth aves, and taking every empty barrel or box that fell in their way. One or two of those gangs were

'working" the very block which contains the residence of President Arthur. Before a clergyman's residence stood a barrel nearly full of ashes, and a servant girl at the window ready to take it in the moment it should be emptied. A gang of boys surrounded it and tipped it over. The servant girl screamed, the clergyman from an upper window ordered them off, but to no avail. They

over. The servant girl screamed, the clergyman from an upper window ordered them off, but to no avail. They deliberately dumped the ashes from the barrel, and ran with it down the street, the servant girl in hot, and the man-of-the-clotn in remote, pursuit. A long chase recovered the barrel, and the clergyman made his way to the precinct station to enter a complaint, there to be told that the boys were too smart for officers in uniform. This morning—election day—they are armed with handspikes and iron crowbars and are prying off gates and doors from their hinges and wrenching away doorsteps wherever the owners are not on guard. While I write a crowd of twenty are at work opposite with bars and-clubs destroying the very substantial matched and painted from the thinges and wrenching away doorsteps wherever the owners are not on guard. While I write a crowd of twenty are at work opposite with bars and-clubs destroying the very substantial matched and painted from the their block. The owner has driven them off three times and sent workmen to repair the damage, but they have returned and with their jimules have wrenched off the heavy iron straps and locks, burst in the doors, and are demolishing the structure.

Such lawlesaness in some quarters would be less noticeable; but this is in the most orderly sections of the city. Such lawlesaness in some quarters would be less noticeable; but this is in the most orderly sections of the city. These boys are not the "gamins from the alims," but are the pupils of our public schools, and no doubt many of them regular attendants of Sunday-schools. This fact does not make this election lawlesaness less a nuisance to the citizens, nor less ruinous to the characters of the boys themselves. The boys understand that no serious attempt will be made by the police to check them. Half of them believe there is no law against such scening, and they have a tradition that boys cannot be arrested on election day. This certainly is a matter that ought to command the attention of the Society f

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION AR RAIGNED BY AN ERIE BOATMAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a practical canal-boatman who writes from personal experience and observation on the Erie Canal, I wish to say a few words in behalf of not only the boatmen, but the people of the State of New York, about canal management. In the first place, Governor Cleveland's entire administration has been hostile to canal interests, which mean the people's interests. Be-tween Governor Cleveland, Lieutenant-Governor Hill, Speaker Chapin, and the Democratic members of the Leg-islature, the Grain Elevator bill was killed, the Sandy Hook Pilota' bill, the Scalpers' bill and Mr. Lighton's Lock bill and the Wharfage bill were all killed, squelched or decapitated. There are grain elevators in Buffalo which clear \$250 per hour, and divide with the old clevators which never turned a wheel. The Sandy Hook pilots continue to tax commerce two prices for their services Thus we see two great monopolies over-taxing commerce, while the people are taxed to support a free canal. From the very minute Governor Cleveland said that all

chemes for alterations or improvements to the Eric Canal should be stubbornly opposed, there was a gloom cast over the Eric boatmen, and all of the canal officials have acted on the principle that the Eric Canal has passed its usefulness. Millers are allowed to draw the water down four to eight inches below the targets; locktenders have been very negligent about keeping the levels up. To lose an inch of water in the canal is as levels up. To lose an inch of water in the canal is as perceptible as to add an inch to a man's nose. Notwithstanding that all of the abuses complained of by the boatmen have actually existed, Governor Cleveland and his canal superintendents are making it appear that the complaints are fabrications gotten up for political reasons. Governor Cleveland and Mr. Shanahan went through the farce of canal inspection. They advertise they are coming before they start. This is a sweet way to detect the iniquities practised along the Eric Canal. Thousands of genuine boatmen have protested against the mismanagement of the Eric Canal, and there are hundreds of capisins who dare not express themselves in public for fear of being calcu up by the lock-tenders in the sixteens. Half of the men who signed the petition gotten up at Troy by Mr. Shanahan did not know what they were signing, and some of the signers are rabid Democrats, who would support and uphold Mr. Shanahan and his party if they lost their boats; and at least one-third of the names to that petition—which states that the canal is in such good order—are of all the "bums" and loaders they could find about Troy.

It is all a mistake, that boats are making quicker trips this season than were ever made before. I have made quicker trips under Clarke and Dutcher's administration than if possibly could make this season. In 1880 I made there or made the run from Buffalo to New-York city with the Cuba and Java in seven days and twenty-two hours, which is the quickest trip on record for a steamer and cousort. That fail I made three round trips in sixty-mne days, loaded both ways. The time made and tonnage carried is on record in the canal books. Now they are trying to make if appear that horse-boats are making fast time. They talk of twenty-day trips. We know of hundreds of men who have made the round trip in eighteen days under Clarke and butcher's administration (this is when they go west light). I will only add that the boatmen do not wish to quarrel with the superintendent perceptible as to add an inch to a man's nose. Notwith-

AID FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Having had some twenty years' experience in banking, and being at present an officer in a pank which has held, Government threes which are now called, I have taken occasion to examine the different views and suggestions from the different sources respecting the currency question of the National Banks, and find none more practicable than those expressed by Dr. nds, president of the First National Bank, Charlesas a basis for circulation, but reasonably insists that there are still bonds enough not subject to call for a basis of circulation for twenty years. And why not The balance of the debt, exclusive of the threes, is about The behavee of the debt, exclusive of the threes, is about as follows: Four per cents, \$738,000,000; four and one-half per cents, \$250,000,000; Pacific Ratiroad sixes, \$85,000,000. We have, therefore, \$1,053,000,000 available for the issue of currency. The present issue of National Bank currency is about \$350,000,000, and of greenbacks about the same amount. I use his figures, and assume them to be correct. If this demonstrates tand I think it does, that there are long Government scentrities sufficient for a hash of National Bank circuisition, it then becomes simply a question as to whether or not National Banks can afford to buy these bonds and pay the high premium the market demands; and while it is at the present time very risky and discouraging, Congress can and should dejeverything possible to relieve them and encourage this endeavor.

Let Congress so unequally on a large number of country banks. Let Congress so unequally on a large number of country banks carried in the posted if not of the premium as well. It goes without saying that a \$100 bond bearing a premium of from 15 to 22 per cent ought to secure \$100 in circulation in the hands of the people. Let Congress amend the law so that the lost circulation shall result to the banks to whom it justly belongs, instead of to the Government. If the National Bank system is the very best known in the world and is desirable to perpituate, let Congress bestir their in sympathy with them, for it is an open secret that the banks are well-might discouraged. S. W. Balley.

Greenwich, N. F., Nov. 15, 1883. as follows: Four per cents, \$738,000,000; four an

DEVELOPMENT OF A SLATE REGION.

PORTLAND, Penn. Nov. 25 .- This town is the erminus of the Bangor and Portland Railroad. Here it joins the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and here it is that the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading roads are putting out branches. This bo ough, two or three years a quiet little village, is growing with the rapidity of a Western town. The freight busi ness done here is enormous and the big frame depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, which is used by the Bangor and Portland, must soon be enlarged. The reason of this rapid growth is written in one word-This place is only a few miles from enbeds of slate. At Bangor and Pen Argyle are beds of slate far more extensive than the famous deposits in Wales, and from Baugor alone there is shipped more roofslate annually than the entire product of the State of

To reach the quarries one takes the Bungor and Port land Railroad, which was built entirely by one man, who superintended every detail of its construction and put into operation probably the cheapest road in America. His name is Miller. He is the president and general manager of the road; some-times he runs as conductor and continually gives the road his personal attention, and has made it pay from the day it was opened. Heavily-laden freight trains run over day it was opened. Heavily-laden freight trains run over his road, bearing machinery for the state regions, for new quarries are continually being opened, and this region is being developed with extraordinary rapidity. State worth more than \$1,000,000 was taken out of the Bangor' and Pan Argyle regions last year, and the product has greatly increased this year.

One of the men whose business enterprise and energy have benefited the region and who backed the Bangor and Portand road with his money is John I. Blut, of Blairstown, N. J., and he may be often seen up in this region, assisting in the development of an industry only now in its infancy, but which, in the course of a few years, will be important.

A RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE.

From The St. Louis Republican.

Yesterday foremoon the authorities at the round-house of the Tolede, Cheinnail and St. Leuis (narrow-gauge) railroad had quite a time in capturing a runaway locemotive. The engine in question was standing on the main track, headed cast, in front of the round-house. The lever was down, so that if the throttle was palled the engine would move forward. It appears that the throttle leaked some, and all at once the engine countenced to go, as the leakage had forced the throttle out. The engineer was not far distant when the locomotive began to move, and he run as swirtly as he could to catch the engine, but it was constantly increasing its speed and in a short time was going so fast that the engineer could not catch it.

The engineer was ha terrible dilemma, as in a half-hour a passenger train would be due, and there was that locomotive running wild, with no one in it, to meet the From The St. Louis Republican

approaching train, and if the engine could not be evertation and stopped a collision would be inevitable and doubtless a great loss of life and property would be the result. The engineer acted promptly, and as specific and it was fortunate there was one there, and with his freman they started of to overtake the runaway loco active. The engineer put the pursuing locomotive to its best speed, and after a run of four miles rame up with the fugitive. The engineer ran his engine or easily to the other, and the freman crossed by way of the pilot of the rear engine to the tender of the runaway and reaching the eab soon stopped the fugitive engine and both were brought back to East St. Louis, arriving but a short time before the passenger train from the East. The engineer's carelessness started the engine, and his promptness of action and coolness afterward prevented a collision with the incoming passenger train.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS. BARBAROUS AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 26 .- The Department of State has received an interesting report from Consul Du Nerge, of St. Paul de Loando, West Coast of Africa, in regard to the trade of that country and the barbarous customs of the natives of Dondo in the Province of Angola. The following is an extract from the report: When dead the common negro is buried anywhere, may be a few yards from the door of his cupata, or in the middle of the road. Sobas, or native chiefs, are interred with more ceremony. For three months the corpse is kept above the ground sitting in a chair, and daily enveloped in new pieces of cloth, which are stolen in the night by in new pieces of cloth, which are stolen in the night by his former subjects. After this lapse of time he is deposited in his grave, two grown-up slaves being decapipated and their bodies being interred with him, as well as a boy and girl, both alive, the former holding the Sobas pipe and the latter a vessel with water. Another barbarism not yet abolished is judgment by fetish, viz, the accused man to show his innocence deliberately swallowing a certain amount of deadly vegetable polson; if he vomit it, he is innocent, but if his stomach retains it he is guilty of the crime imputed to him and dies.

EX-SENATOR SPENCER'S CASE. Washington, Nov. 26.-Ex-Senator George E. Spencer was taken before the District Criminal Court, Judge Wylie, in Chambers, to-day, to answer for contempt in having failed to obey the subpena of the court, is used June 12, 1882, at which time he was wanted as a witness in the Star Route cases. Ex-Secretary Boutwell, counsel for the defendant, moved that the case be dismissed for cause. After hearing argument the court overruled the motion, the defendant being accorded the privilege of purging himself of contempt by affidavit, and required to give bonds in the sum of \$2,500.

ENSIGN BROWN'S SENTENCE APPROVED. Washington, Nov. 26.—Secretary Chandler has approved the record of the court martial in the casof Ensign Guy W. Brown, tried on charges of culpable of Ensign Guy W. Brown, tried on charges of Carpanane of his duty as officer of the deck of the Pinta at the time of her collision with the brig Tally-Ho. The court found the officer guilty, and sentenced him to suspension from rank and duty for the period of one year, to be reprimanded in public orders, and to retain his present number during his suspension.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 26, 1883.
Case of the Unyinished Monitors.—A Naval Board has been appointed to examine into the merits of the claims of John Roach, Cramp & Co. and Harian, Hollingsworth & Co., for expenses incident to the care of the unfinished monitors now lying at their yards.

A CADET'S RESIGNATION.—The resignation of Cadet

Sherman J. Davis, 4th Class, United States Military Cadets, has been accepted by the Secretary of War to take effect December 6. THE POPULATION OF WYOMING,-The Governor of

Wyoming, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, states that the population is about 30,000, more than one-half of whom are settled in towns along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE DINSMORE SUIT. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26 .- At the resumption of the hearing in the Dinsmore railroad suit this morning George M. Robeson began his argument in behalf of the Reading side of the case. He spoke for three hours, and then gave way to ex-Chancellor Williamson, who represented the Central Raffroad of New Jersey, He argued against the motion for ground that other interests than these of the Central and Reading had become involved which could not now be sacrificed to give Mr. Dinamore a specific compensation for an alleged wrong. The Court could decree compensation in some other form than by the setting aside of the lease. At the other form than by the setting aside of the lease. At the close of the ex-Chancellor's argument, Mr. Robeson resumed. He dwelt upon the fact that the Reading had spent large sums of money already, and must spend in libons more by the list of December, in maintaining the Central, and meeting its obligation. If this injunction were granted the Reading could not be expected to stand in the breach any longer, and the Central must inevitably go to the wall and be sold under foreclosure. To-merrow Mr. Conkling will make the closing argument in the case.

A RUMOR FROM KINGSTON, N. Y. KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 26,-There is a rumor

here that the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railway Companies contemplate a direct rail line between Rhineeliff, opposite this city, and Springfield, Mass. The construction of a branch road between Tariffville and Springfield, a distance of sixteen miles, is all that is necessary to complete the connection. When this road was built it was first proposed to make Springfield the eastern terminus instead of Hartford, but the former city refused the required pecumartiord, but the termer city relaxed the tendred per nisry aid that was readily extended by the latter; kence Hartford became the terminus. It is minted in rallway circles that a diversion of the Massachusetts Cen-tral from the line somewhere about Barry's Junction to Springfield is also among the probabilities. This would secure a new through line from Boston to the Hudson

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO MEETING.

Baltimore, Nov. 26 .- The annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Baliroad Company was held here to-day. The annual report of the President and Directors for the year ended September 30 shows the aggregate carnings of the main line and branches to have been \$19,739,837.93; the expenses, \$11,034,014 69; and the net earnings, \$8,705, 823 24. The working expenses were 55.89 per cent, showing an increase compared with 1882 of \$1.355, 962 21. The profit and loss account shows an increase for the past fiscal year of \$1,855,821 05. The surplus fund, which represents invested capital derived from ne earnings, and which is not represented by either stock o bonds, now amounts to \$45,763,479 8

bonds, now amounts to \$45,763,479 89.

The townage of through merchandise, cost and west has been 2,103,325 tyns, while in the preceding year it was 2,043,227 tons. The coal trade of the main stem shows an aggregate of 2,581,557 tons, which includes 409,695 tons for the company's supply; 2,402,130 tons of cole and coal were transported on the Pittsburg division, and 684,696 tons of coal on the trans-Ohio divisions. The agregate of coal and coke thus transported was 5,668,383 tons, showing an increase of 21,367 tons. The passenger earnings exhibit an increase from \$1,922,401 17 in the proceding year to \$2,020,284.

The report was unanimously approved, after which the following directors were re-elected without opposition: William F. Burns, Robert Garrett, John Spear Kieholas, John Gregg, William W. Taylor, James Carey Cole, G. A. Von Lingen, Decatur M. Miller, Joshua G. Harvey, George W. Dobbia, Henry C. Smith, Anbrey Pearre.

FEATURES OF THE CHICAGO MARKET. PROVISIONS AND CORN STILL STRONG - WHEAT

DULL AND WEAK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.-This was another big day in provisions and corn. Thousands of spackages of the former changed hands in a twinkling. Offers and bid for 500 barrels of pork being not uncommon. And millions of bushels of corn were bought and sold during the day. It was hard to tell which led to the day' speculation-corn or provisions. Corn fluctuated reis tively the wildest, but the excitement about the provision pit is still intense. It is heightened by the mystery there is over the situation. The crowd s annoyed at the \$2 advance in pork this month The tradition that the packers always at this season of the year will prevent, if they can, an advance in product in order to control the price of live hogs, is so ancient that everybody here believes in it. Yet here is "Old Hutch" buying pork with all his might, taking thousands of barreis of it even to-day, and 5,000 barrels in one lot. The sales on the call at night were 47,000 barrels and 19,000 tierces of lard. Not as large as on last Thursday by a good deal, but very large sales to take place inside of twenty minutes nevertheless.

Then corn sold up on the call to 55% cents for May, and closed at 55% cents, at 51% cents for November, 51 cents for December, and 514 cents for January-An advance of 1 42 2 1 % cents over last Saturday night

"The market is so wild," said Abram Poole, "that it is hazardous to predict its course for to-morrow; but to-night the figures look a little toppy to me." "The figures have been going up a little too fast I think," says John R. have been going up a little too fast I think," says John R. Bensley. "I look for a little lower range to-morrow." The advance in corn within the past few days has been due to bad reports from the country, to the receipt here of a great lot of bad samples, showing black and rotten kernels, and to a falling off in the receipts. The feeling has turned around here so that the majority of the crowd believes that the crop will turn out very bad indeed, and that as soon as the old corn gives out the prices will be greatly advanced. The bull side is helped by the big and legitimate demand, and by the small local stock. There has been a big speculation in corn for some time, a few houses—notably W. T. Baker & Co., Swartz & Dupee and J. B. Tyon & Co. having been large and steady buyers.

buyers.

But this manipulation has had little effect upon prices. The crowd behind the grain is not one which would run a neomer, and therefore did not at all alarm the "shorts."

These latter have been attred up altogether by cropnews and the other unfavorable natural influences. Wheat is very dult. It is not expected that it will decline so

long as corn provisions as and this strength in the other which supports it, with a litt slump in wheat is predicted. shimp in wheat is properly the chinese its the conservative transports now, among others, the Chinese its war and the Egyptain troubles, besides the of every day ones of weather, and failures so on—that the conservative traders do not attemp more than call the turn here for a night or a day, philosophical and contemplative attitudes on wheat corn or provisions have been abandoned. Will the me be higher or lower to-morrow, is all that anybody traders.

be agner or lower to-microw, is at that any condition answer.

Pork for November closed at 11.95, for December at 11.97½, for January at 12.92½. These figures showed an advance over Saturday night of 102.20 cents. Lead showed an advance of 2½-215 cents, and closed at 7.8 for November and December, and at 8.12½ for January Closed at 7.25. Wheat for January closed at 97½, 2s cent better than Saturday. The curb wat 15 cent easier on corn and wheat.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE NOT A NUISANCE-OTHER CASES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- A decision was ren.

dered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the Brooklyn Bridge case of A. B. Miller against the Mayor, Brooklyn Bridge case of A. B. Miller against the Mayor, etc., of the City of New-York. This was a suit to restrain the building of a suspension bridge between New-York City and Brooklyn, and to have it declared a nutsance, on the ground that it affected and injuriously modified navigation of the East River. The court holds that inasmed as the bridge was duly authorized both by Congress and by the State, and inasmuch as Congress through the See retary of War declared after full and careful examination that the proposed bridge if built so as to be 135 feet above mean high water would not injuriously modify the name gation of the river, it cannot now be declared a nuisance or an unlawful structure. Complainant has not shown such injury as entitles him to relief, and the decree of the w dismissing his case is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Feld.

Other cases disposed of were as follows:

No. 114—Edward L. Keyes, appellant, agt. the United
States; appeal from the Court of Claims. The judgment
of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

No. 96-The Inhabitants of the Township of Berna County of Somerset, State of New-Jersey, agt. George X Stebbins, executor, etc.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the State of New-Jersey. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the case anded with directions to enter decrees in conformity with this opinion. Opinion by Justice Gray. No. 97-The Inhabitants of the Township of Bernards

etc., agt. Thomas M. Morrison and others; appeal from

etc., agt. Thomas M. Morrison and others; appeal from
the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of
New-Jersey. Decree reversed and cause remanded.
No. 127—Risea J. Warner and others, appellant,
agt the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Compan,
Appeal from the United States Circuit Court for Northern
District of Illinois. Decree affirmed with costs.
No. 121—William Flash, and others, etc., plaintiffs in
error, agt. Adna C. Conn. In error to the United States
Circuit Court for the Northern District of Fiorida. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further
proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court.
No. 122—John I. Adams and others, etc., plaintiffs in
error, against Adna C. Conn, in error to the United States
Circuit Court for the Northern District of Fiorida.
Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for
further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of
this Court.
No. 123—The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad

this Court.

No. 123.—The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad
Company, plaintiff in error, against Isaac J. Struble, in
error to the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern
District of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs and

District of Missouri. Judgment ammed with costs and interest.

No. 926—The Memphis Gaslight Company, plaintiff in orror, against the Taxing District of Shelby County, etc. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 41—John J. Glinilan, plaintiff in error agt, the Union Canal Company, of Pennsylvania. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is affirmed, with costs.

No. 107.—Frederick Walff, executrix, etc., appellant, agt. John Gerlach. Appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Decree affirmed, with costs and interests.

with costs and interesis.

No. 120—Mrs. Georgiana C. McCulloch, widow, etc., et al., appealants, agst. the New-Orleans Gas Light Company, et al. Appeal from United States Circuit Court for the District of Louslana. Decree affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the United States Circuit Court for

pany, et al. Appeal from United States Circuit Court for the District of Lousiana. Decree affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the United States Circuit Court for Eastern District of Louisians.

No. 10 and No. 11—Original, ex parte, in the matter of George A. Von Lingen, et al., petitioners' motions for rules to show cause denied and petitions for writs of prohibition dismissed.

No. 12—Original ex parte, in the matter of John Hitz, petitioner. Rule to show cause granted, returnable 7th January, 1884.

No. 1,117—Affred White et al. appellants, agt. Belle F. Page. Motion to dismiss appeal as to White submitted, No. 8—Original, ex parte, in the matter of Kan-Gi-Shun-Ca, otherwise called Crow Dog, petitioner. Argosl, No. 132—Elizabeth N. Townsend, appellante. Arg. Janes T. Little, ex al, executor, etc. Argued for appellees and submitted for appellant.

No. 133—The Potomae Steamboat Company et al, appellants, agt. the Upper Potomae Steamboat Company, No. 134—The Potomae Steamboat Company, appellant, agt. the Inland and Scaboard Coasting Company. Argument begun.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Nov. 26 .- In the Court of Appeals

to-day the following cases were argued: rony the rollowing cases were argued:

No. 255—Edward L. Bennett, respondent, agt. William
Inthery and others, appellants.

No. 249—Horace S. Whitney, appellant, agt. John Edmunds at Betsey Torry, respondents.

No. 269—Eleanor B. King, respondent, agt. William Macellar, sppellant. keliar, sppellant. No. 323—Almira B. Coleman, respondent, agt. The Manhat-tan Beach Improvement Company, limited, and The Mariae tan Beach Improvement Company, limited, and The Marine Railroad Company, appellants. The day calendar for Tuesday is as follows: Nos. 324, 325, 326, 336, 244, 264, 298 and 328.

FASHION NOTES. Forty small heads of the robin-redbreasts form the coronets of red velvet bonnets.

The high shouldered sleeves have at last found favor in Paris and are seen on all imported dresses. Transparent crepe of faint pink and blue shades covered with silver spots is the novelty for evening dresses. It is ornamented with tringes of silver sequins and is made over satin. Embroidered Fulle skirts with scarlet chenlile poppies are worn with red velvet bodices.

Mousquetaire gloves are worn shorter than they were last season, that is, less wrinkled on the arm. Triangles formed of many rows of soutache braid are

newer than wheels of braid for ornamenting cloth dresses The smallest children wear large wide-brimmed hats,

hich form a most becoming frame to the face. They are made of very soft and fine felt and are handsomely rimmed with velvet bands and full plumes. Dark colors are the fashion in these hats-pre-eminently duil red, blue and brown; and with these should be worn a cloth or plush coat of the same color long enough to hide the

Plain velvet is the material preferred above all others for winter costumes for the street, for church, and for afternoon receptions. Fur or feathers with a little lace are the trimmings.

Warm cloths in heather-gray mixtures are fashionable for morning costumes for the streets, as they are also quite suitable for mantles and jackets. Fancy cloths show close and intricate blendings of color which make them dull and harmonious in tone, and therefore suitable for the street. Fur plastrons and borders with some bronze, gilt or silver braid are the triumnings.

The newest sealskin wrap is a short visite with high shoulders and long tab fronts but very short in the back. The trimming, instead of being a band of fur from some other animal, is a ball fringe with the balls covered with A tea-gown forms as important part of a bridal

trousseau as morning wrappers formerly did. For blondes they are made with a long overdress of pale blue siellienne and a short skirt covered with Venetian embrodi-ery. For brunettes they are of eieux rouge surah trimmed with a biouse vest and creamy lace in the Fe-dura fashions of Sarah Bernhardt's play. Blue cloth costumes are plainly made, but gayly orna

mented by rows innumerable of Veronese-red braid. The jockey basque opens over a puffed Molière chemisette of red velvet but fastened down the centre with red silk buttons. The tunie is short in front, with still shorter Watteau folds behind. New combinations for similar dresses are brick-red with moss-green, state-gray and poppy colors, tobacco-brown and electric-blue.

Rich brocades with patterns of many-tinted flowers in wreaths and sprays that copy nature literally in size and color are on grounds of colored satin. Birds and butterflies, shrimps and many less agreeable objects, as well as many fruit designs, are employed for such rich materials as embossed velvets and elegant brocaded satins.

The pelisse is still the most generally accepted form for

long cloaks. It is, however, slightly changed this season, by being loose in front but tight-fitting at the back, with ample fulness to allow room for the dress skirt beneath. Figured cloths with Egyptian and Indian designs are used in odd colors of blue and brown, with shaded plush

NO FITS THERE.

A middle-aged man with one shoulder an inch higher than the other, and having the worse pair of bow-legs seen to pass the City Hall since the corner-stone was laid, entered a clothing store on Michigan-ave, yesterday foremon in search of a fit. After he had tried on parts of thirty or forty different suits he grew somewhat discouraged, and said:

"Do you think you can fit me with anything in stock?"

"Well. I'll began to be a suit of the control of the

stock?"

"Well, I'll keep trying."

"I have already been here over two hours. Before
wasting any more time let me say to you that if I had
found a fit I was intending to ask you to trust me."

"And I was intending," replied the dealer, "to make
you pay cash before even tying up the bundle,"

"Then we hadn't better waste further time."

"I think not."

"Very well, sir. If there is anything I despise it is the
dealer who consumes my valuable time. I didn't care to
buy, anyhow, until the doctors could Jack up my other
shoulder and take a half-twist on these legs."